MUST KEEP THEM APART, HE SAYS

Seth Low Declares Separat Schools for Races Are Necessary in South.

BIG MEETING IN COLUMBIA

Alderman, Ogden and Others Speak-Miss Curtis Sings Indian Song.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 27.—The second day's session of the Conference for Education in the South was distinguished by a serica of notable addresses and by an attendance rarely equalled in a public meeting here.

An overflow audience of cultured citiers and vigitors was crossed at the sessions.

public meeting here.
An overflow audience of cultured citizens and visitors was present at the session to-night. President Ogden occupied the chair, using a gavel sent by a Virginia lady. Superintendent Phillips, of the Birmingham city schools, read a valuable paper on the high school in the public schools of the South.

He was followed by Superintendent Hand, of the Chester, S. C., schools, who presented a striking array of arguments in support of compulsory education and surprising evidence of the growing popularity in the South of the principle. Ex-Mayor of New York, Seth Low, closed the regular programme in a lucid disquisition on the history of public education in New York, citing the many phases of its advancement and its periods of retrogressive decline consequent upon political corruption or partisan upheavals.

of its advancement and its periods of retrogressive decline consequent upon political corruption or partisan upheavals. The programme was broken by the presentation of Miss Natalie Curils, of New York, who taught the Indians for seven years. She made an eloquent plea for the "Original American," and rendered some of their war and love songs with delightful effect.

In the morning there was a notable gathering of South Carolina College, when inspiring short addresses were made by President Ogden, Mr. Low, Dr. McKelway and Dr. Alderman, and in the afternoon a reception was given members of the conference on the campus by the students and faculty. The merning session of the conference was given over to superintendents of public instruction from eleven Southern States. Reports from them all indicated remarkable growth in educational work.

The Morning Session.

The Morning Session.

The morning session of the conference was given up to the conference of Southern State superintendents of education, this being one of the features of the big meeting. The most interesting feature of, the morning was the rather impromptu sympsolum in the chapel of the South Carolina College at \$4.5 o'clock, the speakers being Robert C. Ogden, Hon. Seth Low, Dr. St. Clair McKelway and Dr. E. A. Alderman.

The students of the college were gathered in the chapel for the regular morning exercises, which were varied by these addresses. Mr. Ogden said that although he was the president of an educational movement, yet he was remarkably ignorant, for his life had been lived in a prosaic occupation, and he was only as plan. American husiness.

coucational movement, yet he was remarkably ignorant, for his life had been lived in a prosaic occupation, and he was only as plain American business man. That there was a growing demand for educated men in the business world, he had no doubt, as no work is so well done that it cannot be done better. And in the callings of life he which young poply; were brought into contact with other people, it was even more valuable, for the world demands intelligent and well informed men in every line of business. Mr. Ogden called special attention to the common fallacy that modern college education did not fit a man to go into the business world. In his opinion the fact that education generally tended towards idealism and common sense carried into any business in the world would accomplish much.

Low and McKelway.

Mr. Ogden was followed by the Hon. Seth Low, who spoke upon the attitude which a young man should have towards the various public questions of the day. It is too often the case, he said, that men form their ideas of things and then go to work to find the facts which sustain those theories, ignoring those that are not in accord with them. He advised the young men to get first their facts, and base their ideas upon these. Mr. Low referred to the time when he was president of Columbia University, and said that the name of Francis Lieber connected that university with the South Carolina College.

Mr. Low laid special stress on the college education as it generally produced open-mindedness and breath of thought. These qualities, he said, were commend.

lege education as it general, of thought. Open-minedeness and breath of thought. These qualities, he said, were commendable in all walks of life and were responsible for much of the advancement of the work of to-day.

Dr. St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brocklyn Eagle, then addressed the students and in his usual deliberate manner of speaking, made a profound impression on his audience. He said that he was beside a journalist, a member of the State Board of Regents of New York, and that he was deeply interested in the correlation of the schools of the State with the State University. He won applause when he said that the State University of South Carolina should be like Alexander Hamilton, who planned that Columbia University should be in New York, the center around which clustered all the content of the schools.

Dr. Alderman Speaks.

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Dr. Alderman president of the University of Virginia, was the next speaker, and the last. He made a speech which was received with unusually prolonged applause. Among other things he said that he had recently read an excellent article in the Atlanto Monthly on the "Difficulties and Dangers of a College President." Some time, he said, he wanted to write or get some one else to write an article on the pleasures of a college president. He spoke of the type of the student in the South and said that he was more serious minded than the student of other sections of the country, spendof other sections of the country, spend

SICK HEADACHE



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CHEAP, EFFECTIVE, PALATABLE.

APENTA

The Analysis shows that the richness of Apenta Water in natural saline aperients renders it the safest and most remedial laxative and purgative. READ THE LABEL.

ing less time riding in automobiles, yachts and the like.

A reception was given the attendants on the conference this afternoon on the campus of the South Carolina College, at which four or five hundred were present. The visitors were received on the lawn in front of the president's house.

At the superintendents' conference the State superintendents of the following States were present; South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louitsiana, Texas, Tennessee and Arkansas. Each of these spoke on different phases of the recent progress of education in the Southern States, the programme being as follows;

ing as follows:
"Summer Schools and District Local
Taxation," Superintendent O. B. Martin,

Taxation," Superintendent O. B. Martin, South Carolina.
"Rural Model Schools," Superintendent W. B. Merritt, of Georgia.
"Rural Libraries and Schoolhouse Loan Fund," Superintendent J. Y. Joyner, of North Carolina.
"County Rural High Schools," Superintendent W. M. Holloway, of Florida.
"Rural School Districts," Superintendent I. W. Hill, of Alabama.
"Schoolhouse Improvement," Superintendent R. B. Cousins, of Texas.
"Consolidation of Districts," Superintendent R. B. Cousins, of Texas.

tendent R. B. Cousins, of Texas.

"Consolidation of Districts," Superintendent S. A. Mynders, of Tennessee.

"School Taxation Campaign," Superintendent J. H. Hinemon, of Arkansas.

At the conclusion of the superintendents' meeting Dr. A. C. Drue, of the National Department of Agriculture, read a paper on the work in the experimental stations and the problem of agriculture in the South. in the South.

Mr. Ogden, the president of the conference, then announced the Committees

n Resolutions and Nominations.

on Resolutions and Nominations.

The Night Session.

The addresses to-night were by John Hobart Phillips, Superintendent of Schools of Birmingham, Ala., the Hon. Seth Low and W. H. Hand, Superintendent of Schools at Chester, S. C. The Columbia Theatre was packed and much enthusiasm was manifested especially for the speech of Mr. Hand, who made an

Phillips spoke on high school work in the public school system of the South, and Mr. Low on some phases of educational

history in New York.

Mr. Low on some phases of educational history in New York.

Mr. Low reviewed the history of the public school in New York city from the days of Dutch supremacy, when they were closely associated with the churches down to the present, when the public school sysiem begins with the kindergarten, of which there are nearly five hundred and ends with two colleges, one for women and one for men. He called attention to the fact that after the abandonment of the public school system during the colonial period, the first movement for a free school, unconnected with any church, was made in 1787, by what was popularly known as the "Manumission Society," which in that year established a free school for negro children. The speaker continued:

"It is one yearly of that circumstances

lished a free school for negro children. The speaker continued:

"It is one result of that circumstance that from that day to this there have been separate schools maintained for colored children in the city of New York. For a long time this was done in obedience to law, but even now, after one hundred and eighteen years, there is still, by practice, one school upon Manhattan Island wholly devoted to negro children, the principal of which and the teachers of which are negroser that the first movement after the Revolution for free education in the city of New York, distinct from schools maintained by the churches, was made in the interest of negro children, the negro children for the most part, were the churches, was made in the interest of negro children of slaves. This was the attitude of New York city when still a slavehold the negro. A community however, that maintained separate schools for colored children for more than a century, even when these colored children were so few in number, can sally understand the feeling of the South and can sympathize with it, that, under the conditions 'existing at the South, it is better for both races that they should be educated apart.

"I trust I may be pardoned if I say that at St. Louis the public schools of

Problems of the South.

Problems of the South.

Titust I may be pardoned if I say that at St. Louis the public schools of New York city received the grand prize and several gold medals, both for elementary and for secondary education. What a superb outcome this is of the spirit that showed itself at first in a free school for colored children, themselves the children of slaves, and later in the activities of the Free School Society, whose primary object it was only to give education to the children of the poor. I ask you also to notice that it has taken more than one hundred years for the little seed planted in 1787 to grow into the public school system which I have been describing to you, which is at once so comprehensive and so fine.

"Am I not right in thinking that this development of public education in the city of New York is at once inspiring and encouraging to the people of the South It is inspiring, because it shows that, however feeble in any community, by reason of its poverty, the movement the wards public education may be the dominated will never rest until the movement of the south of the portunity there of the community to sust that, and it is encouraging because the shows that, even in the city of Nork where the wealth of the nation has been so largely concentrated, thas taken more than a century to popular education up to the point which has taken more than a century to fevolor the insignificant beginnings of the reference that I would give to the South message of New York, is the double message of New York, is the double message of New York, is the double message and a second never the bestween the slow, and, second never the second until it is complete, Every well informed until it is complete, Every well informed.

man throughout the country cheerfully recognizes the magnitude of the problem that confronts the South, by reason of the necessity that is laid upon it of developing a double set of schools, one for whites and one for negroes. No one can fail to appreciate the splendid courage which has not hesitated to attack this double problem and to accept this double burden, almost without a murmur.

"The progress that has been made in not a few directions is an inspiration to your countrymen in all parts of the country. The one word that I would say to you is to persever. If you list to you is to persever. If you have to you feel to the Demorrante institute, the result, in the long tractic institute, the result, in the long tractic institute, the result, in the long tractic institute, the children of the manigrants, who have no common language, and to give to them a American citizens. A harder problem, on the scale upon which it has been presented to our city, one would think it would be difficult to find, but the public schools of New York city have met it and have solved it and are meeting it and are solving it in a fashion worthy of all admiration, Your own problem of educating two races separately, so that they can live together helpfully and happily in the same community, is, perhaps, a harder problem still, but if anything can solve it so as to convert what might easily be a source of danger into an advantage, it is a public school system that shall be provided so generously, for white and black alike, that all shall feel that the State wants all her children to be educated, in the full conviction that the most dangerous man to the welfare of any community is the most ignorant man, and that the most backward community is sure to be the community in which ignorance is the most widespread.

"Patience and faith and afterwards faith and patience, these are the watchwords with which to attack every question in which education has a part. Its processes are slow, but its results are sure. In that faith and with that parten

Big Fire in Milwaukee. (By Associated Press.) MILIVAUKEE, WIS., April 27.—Fire to

day destroyed the north half of the five-story structure of the Hansen Empire Fur Company, Nos. 375-377 East Water Street, and badly damaged the stock in

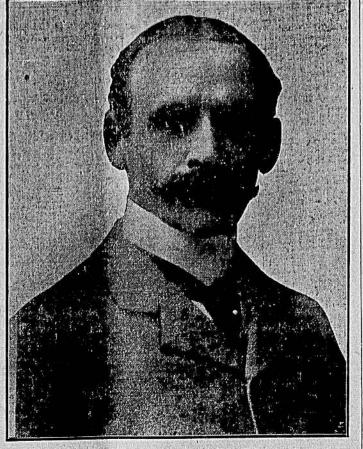
SHAKE!

ODD-FELLOWS.

Celebrate Their Eighty-sixth An-

niversary With Splendid Banquet

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WILSON, N. C., April 27.-Weldon
Lodge, No. 1, of the Improved Order of
Odd Fellows, celebrated the 86th anniversary of the order last night by giving
a grand banquet at the Atlantic Coast



Assistant Secretary of State, Who Declares Charges Made by Minister Bowen Are Absolutely False. The Case is the Sensation of the Day. Bowen - Has Been Summoned to Washington.

LOOMIS DENIES; BOWEN

PRESIDENT WILL

CUT HUNT SHORT

ton a Week Ahead of Time.

(By Associated Press.)
GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COL., April
Z.—President Roosevelt will break camp
on May 8th, a week earlier than he had

from the camp where he conferred with the President all of yesterday. He an-nounced upon reaching here that affairs in Washington made it necessary that the President curtail his visit. That there is nothing alarming in the situation is manifested from the fact that the hund will be continued ten days more in spite

Taft Not Surprised.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, April 77.—Secretary
Taft, when made aware of the President's
plans to leave Colorado, May Sth, showed
no surprise. The President told Secretary Taft that he feared he could not reno surprise. The Track that he feared he could not remain longer than May 8th, and he had consequently formed an alternative programme based on that belief. There is no pressing emergency here requiring the immediate presence of the President. All of the facts relative to the official Ve zuelan situation have been disclosed the public and in the opinion of the ocials here they do not justify any appro-

which, they say, has been darkly hinted at for many months, and has been a cloud on American diplomacy.

Decides to Return to Washing-

will be continued ten days more in spite of conditions of governmental affairs, which resulted in the alteration of the plans. The Venezuelan situation, it is believed here, resulted in the order to start home on May 8th.

Special Announcement.

Ten Per Cent. Discount On All Silk and Tailored Suits

Children's \$7.50
Taffeta Coats..... Children' \$5.00 Taffeta Coats.....

In Red, Blue, Green and Brown

Children' \$5.00 \$3.48 Pongee Coats Children' \$3.98 \$2.48 Pongee Coats

Kayser Silk Glover. The Kayser Patent Finger Tip Silk Gloves, the kind that don't wear out at the finger ends. We have them in all the new shades; Prices 50c, 75c \$1.00 Pair.

TAPERING WAIST R.G CORSETS

of the famous R. and G. make. They give the desired tapering shapeliness to the waist de-manded by the spring fashion. PRICES

\$1 to \$3.

All R and G. Corests, what-

Parasols.

For ladies and children we are showing a beautiful assortment in all the latest styles, colors and combinations. The Pongee, the green, the brown and the embroidered linens are particularly striking, and never have the prices been so low as this season.

Men's Counter News.

25c Long White Reversible/Madras Four-in-Hands, special, each,

ligee Shirts, good 75c quality for,

colored madras for48c

All 50c Four-in-Hands, made of finest quality and latest patterns of silk for, each48c

THALHIMER'S.

ture. However, it is admitted that as far as Venezuela is concerned the issue has been merely postponed; the State Department has by no means abandoned its demand for a reference of the asphalt case

ment has by no means abandoned its demand for a reference of the asphalt case
to arbitration, and the form in which the
next note must be couched is regarded
as of sufficient importance to warrant the
personal attention of the President. There
are beside some routine but important
subjects relating to changes in high public office in the diplomatic service which
the President alone can direct.

A change is contemplated in the near
future in the American ministers in
Venezuela, Panama, Colombia and Chile,
with the purpose of relieving the tension
which now exists at the capitals of some
of those countries. It is believed by a
proper re-arrangement of this kind and
transfer of officials the relations between
the Washington government and the
governments of some of the countries
named can be made closer and the conduct of business be facilitated.

STORY CAUSES BIG SENSATION ABROAD

Paris Much Interested in Story of Affair in Vene-

zuela.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch and New York Herald.)

(Copyright, by the New York Herald. Co.)
PARIS, April 3.—No little sensation has been caused in Paris by the New York Herald's Carneas special cabled to the European edition, regarding the charges made against Mr. Loomis. The Temps last evening reproduced the Herald's dispatch and added the following version of the alleged scandal:

"Four or five years ago the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company and another American company, the Warner Quinlan Company, had a dispute regarding possession of the great asphalt lake Felicide, and had a law suit over it before the Venezuelan courts.

"The Bermudez Company obtained the support of the American legation and won its case, but this result was only obtained, it is alleged, by means of a

won its case, but this result was only obtained, it is alleged, by means of a check for \$10,000, paid to the American minister, at that time Mr. Loomis.

"The check reached President Castro. Ho, strong in the knowledge of this scandal, dispossessed the Bermudez Company and offered an uncompromising resistance to the protests of Americans.

"It is thus that may be explained the domant attitude of the Venezuelan ditator as regards the United States and the submissive attitude of the latter power."

WELL-INFORMED MEN **EXONERATE LOOMIS**

Andrews and Others Explain Real Situation in Venezuela.

Venezuela.

(From Our Regular Coréspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 37.—The charge made against Assistant Secretary of State Loomis that while minister to Venezuela he was in the employ of the Asphalt Company, which was trying to get concessions from the Venezuelan government, has attracted considerable attention here.

It should be said in justice to Mr. Loomis that those in a position to know axonerate him commetely. President Castro says he has play properly to the head of the Kamranh peninsula. Torpedo boats are scouting in all directions says he has possession a check to solve the probably has such a check Chorral Avery D. Andrews, who served with President Roosevelt as one of the board of police commissioners of New York, and is now vice-president of the President, it is said, that when Mr. Loomis was going to Venezuela as American minister in 1831 he gave the company is dieleck for \$0.00 in American money and received therefor the company's and received therefor the company's and received therefor the company's such a Caracos bank for a similar a dient, in Venezuela money. It choose the load of an American bank of Columbus, O., and head of an American bank of case the loan was affected to \$0.00 (on loan says he first mogodating with Castro for the undorwriting of a \$5.00 (on) loan says he first mogodating with Castro for the undorwriting of a \$5.00 (on) loan was affected to accomb the loan to accomb the l

Men's Fine White Madras Neg-

Boys' 69c Blouses of white, also

came to succeed Mr. Loomis, and that one of the first things the new minister mentioned was the company's contract with Mr. Loomis. Mayer says he assured Bowen this was no contract.
Rudolnh Doiga, American consular agent at Caracas, who is now in Weshington, said this afternoon that Bowen was jealous of Loomis. He did not think there was anything in the clieck story. Loomis's friends say he will issue a statement later which will treat the matter in detail. Castro pressed against Loomis and he was recalled and ent to France as an assistant Secretary of State, a position which pit him in control in large measure of the policy of the American sovernment towards Venezuela. He at once began instructing Minister Bowen to pitr-sue the aggressive course he had himse followed while at Caracas. Castro found he had as well or better have Loomis in Venezuela. In this respect the case is himorous.

and submarine boats.

The proclamation of martial law Island of Formosa, when is strongly and extensively defended, is the only public announcement of [she defensive steps taken by Japan. The public does not know the location of Togo's squadron, the officers and men having ceased communicating with their families and friends.

St. Petersburg Report.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. PETTERBURG, April 27-1.15 P. M. According to the calculations of the naval staff, Vice Admiral Nebogatoff, who left Jibutyl, French Somalliand, March 25th, if he has been making two hundred knots per day, should reach Singapore to-morrow, and could not unite his division with the country of the cou

Waiting for Nebogatoff.

KAMRANH BAY (Via Saigon, Cochin-China). April 27.—The only ships remaining in Kamranh Bay are four German transports. All the rest of the transports and the Russian hospital ship Orel and other vessels left behind by Admiral Rojestvensky left the bay yesterday morning. This fleet is now assembled outside the bay, and forms an extended line stretching from Cape Varelato the head of the Kamranh peninsula, Torpedo boats are scouting in all directions. The ships seem to be awaiting Vice Admiral Nebogatoff's division.

The French cruiser Descartes, having on board Admiral De Jonqueres, the French commander in these waters, returned to Nhairang, near Kamranh Bay, after steaming round the Russian squadron, and subsequently returned to Saigon. The two freight laden steamers captured by Admiral Rojestvensky were under the German flag. It is presumed that they are suspected of having contraband of war on hoard.

U. D. C. Celebrate.

Just What You Want!

Our Order and Its Objects," Dr. D. B.

Zollicoffer. "Official Statistics," Grand Master H.

'Our Elder Sister," Mr. Raleigh T.

"The Outlook," Rev. T. A. Humble.
"Social Features of the Order," Rev. J. W. Morgan.
Colonel W. H. S. Burgwyn, a guest, was called up and responded in a few well chosen remarks.
A number of ladies attended in evening

E. Biggs, of Raleigh.

Daniel.

Clever Stories by Bright Writers!

Comics by the Best Fun Makers!

All the Regular Features and Many Good New Ones!

Illustrated Stories!

New York Herald Cables!

All the News From All Parts of the World

IN THE Sunday Times-Dispatch